NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1872.

Vol. XXXI....No. 9,673.

## WASHINGTON.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALES.

GATLING GUNS TRADED AWAY BY THE WAR DE-PARTMENT—\$10,000 PAID TO A LOBBY AGENT IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT-GEN. INGALLS A STOCKHOLDER IN THE REMINGTON CO.-BOMBSHELL IN THE ADMINISTRATION

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ] WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Some of the transactions of the Government during the French war, which em to have been carefully concealed by the War Department, seem likely to be dragged out into the light, if the Senate Arms Committee continues its sessions long enough, and Mr. Schurz is allowed to go on examining and eross-questioning witnesses. A very important discovery was made at the meeting of the Committee this morning. It seems that, in the Winter of 1870 and 1871, the War Department sold nine Gatling guns, receiving in payment nine others of an improved plan, manufactured at the Colt's Armory in Hartford, but that no mention of this transaction was made in the annual report of the Secretary of War, Chief of Ordnance, or in the special re port of arms sold since 1868, sent to the House Jan. 24, and which the officers of the Ordnance Bureau swere contained a list of "all sales made by the War Department." The testimony given by Gen. Franklin of the Colt's Arms Company in the Committee, this morning, was a veritable bombshell among the Administration Senators on the Committee. Gen. Franklin was called at the suggestion of Mr. Schurz, and was examined by him. Heknew about the sale of navy rifles by the Navy Department to Poultney & Trimble of Baltimore. Poultney told him that he was acting in the matter for the Remingtons; he was to buy the guns at a certain price, and to receive a certain other price from the Remingtons; the difference was to be his profit. All of this was known before, having been proved by the testimony of Secretary Robeson, and also by that of Squire. But the strangest thing about this transaction was still not even hinted at until Mr-Schurz asked the witness if he had heard any other names mentioned in connection with the affair. He had, and from Poultney himself. The firm had given to & Mr. Markley of Camden, N. J., ten thousand dollars, to Important line of inquiry. The Secretary of the Navy said that, in December, 1870, Samuel Remington or one

The Colt's Arms Company had a contract to manufacture the Gailing guns for the Gailing Company, and the next Gen. Franklin obtained about the guns was in a letter States Government would transfer to bim nine Gatling Nans, with the understanding that his company should make for the United States another lot of a later and better pattern. Franklin then applied to Gen. Dyer for cordance with these instructions, and the guns were turned over to the Colt's Company, after somebody had paid to the Colt's Company when they delivered the carriages for the new guns having first been deducted and paid to the Government. The carriages for these guns were not sent from the Watervillet Arsenal to Hartford, but were shipped directly from the arsenal delivered in New-York to Remington. Franklin felt very sure that everybody with whom he dealt in this matter knew all about it, and was aware that Remington was the purchaser. Franklin did not remember hav ing told Dyer about Remington.

the Chief of Ordnance by putting his stereotyped question, "Was it not your purpose that Gon. Dyer should not know anything about Remington in this matter?" The General's answer was prompt and decisive, and so disconcerted Mr. Hamlin that he did not put another officers knew just as well where they were to go and all about it as I did." That is, according to Franklin, Dyer sold Gatling guns, knowing that Remington was the real to than two months after the Secretary of War forbade sales to be made to Remington. The whole of this transaction has been accidentally discovered, not even the remotest reference to it having been made in any report, or in the testimony of any one of the namerous Government odicials who have been called.

Gen. Ingails, the other witness examined, teld about the same story in regard to his connection with the Gorrison contract, and his visit to the French Chargé d'Affaires, which Garrison gave yesterday. Gen. Ingalls wished to denome come of the statements about him made by the Marquis de Chambrun. The latter had said that Ingalls's influence was so great that some of the batteries were not even mentioned during the interview. The Marquis had said that Ingalls had boasted of his influence with the authorities, and gave as his authority Count Pourtaies. This Statement Ingalls also pronounced false, Ingalls soid that he had no connection with the Remingtons during the French war. Ingalls didn't know that he saw Gen. Dyer in New-York in December, 1879. He very rarely visited him at his office in Washington. He didn't think that he saw Samuel Remington during the French war. All of this better the stock which he saw family the said that he sam for the warnington during the French war. All of the said that he stock which he saw Samuel Remington during the French war. All of this did did his did have some of that stock, which he obtained in 1863 68,500 worth), and held it until a year and a haif of two years ago. He didn't know whether 'go had possession of it in January, 1871, or not: 'whether it was in his own fame or not, or when he lought it, and the Year and not wish to tell or whom he lought it, and the Year and not wish to tell or whom he lought it, and the Year and not wish to tell or whom he lought it, and the tained in 1866 (8.5000 worth), and held it until a year and a haif or two years ago. He didn't know whether had had peacession of it in January, 1871, or not; heather it was in his own name or not, or whom he bought it, and the Committee did not wish to the or whom he bought it, and the Committee did not press him; was sure he never received any dividend on it, and finally sold it to Col. Sedire, of the Reminston Company, for \$5,000. He did not graw of the Government held stock in that Company, and declined to testify as to what he had heard of on that subject.

It will be seen that Ingalls contradicted himself on one point in his testimony, having emphatically denied that he was connected with the Remingtons during the Prench war, and afterward admitting that he owned

that subject.

It will be seen that Ingalis contradicted himself on one point in his testimony, having emphatically denied that he was connected with the Remingtons during the French war, and afterward admitting that he was connected with the Remingtons during the French war, and afterward admitting that he owned some of the Company's stock in 1870. But the most damaging discovery is linguis's contradiction of Squire's testimony in regard to the stockholders in the Remington Company, and his refusal to tell where he got his stock, or what he had heard about the connection of oftier officers with the Remington Company. To show how strong the indications of deception are, the testimony of Col. Squire in regard to the stockholders of the Bemington Company, in 1870 and 1871, is given in full:

By Mr. Scharz—Q. You are Secretary of the Remington Company 1 A Yes, Sir.

Q. Do you know the mames of the stockholders in the Remington, W. C. Squire, F. C. Shepherd, John Heffler, and, I think, Mr. Brooks, but I am not sure whether the eventh person is Mr. Brooks or Mr. Devoe.

Q. Are those all I A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were those stockholders in 1870, at the period when these saics of arms took place I A. Yes, Sir.

Q. There is a complete record of the stockholders in existence, I suppose, always kept I A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Is there any Remington stock in the market I A. No, Sir.

Q. Is there shock of your company sold as other stocks in

No. Sir.

A list the stock of your company sold as other stocks in the market! A. No. Sir. it is all owned in the family; these men, other than those belonging to the family, only own, I think, one share each, so as to enable them

to be directors.

Q. Are there any stockholders whose names do not appear on the record? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. According to the arrangement of the business, would it be possible that there should be any! A. No, I

think not.

Q. Has any stock in the company of E. Remington & Gons changed hands within a period of three years, comprising the period of those sales i A. Not to my recollection; I think there was one instance; there had been an overissing of stock, and the party was advised of it

and restored it.

The discoveries made in this inquiry, to-day, have been
the almost universal topics of conversation at the Capicolon, and have reality caused more excitement than anything which has occurred since the debate on Sumner's
resolution closed. Mr. Hamlin, Chairman of the Committee, Col. Squire, and the Secretary of War held a long
consultation after the adjournment of the Committee.

Col. Squire's friends assert, this evenfug, that he will
be able to explain, without any difficulty, the apparent
conflict between his testimony and that given by Gen.
Ingails to day.

conflict between his testimony and that given by Gen. Ingalis to day.

The House Arms Committee held a meeting to-day and examined W. H. Church, the bookkeeper of Chanviteau, the French Consul-General's agent, and the confidant of both. It will be remembered that De Bughas, who succeeded Place in New-York, has reported that Norton, the New-York bookkeeper of the Remingtons, had called on De Bughas and told him that the Remingtons had caused their books to be recopied two or three times in order to cover up certain transactions. Norton, in his testimony some days ago, denied this, and added that he never was at DeBughas's house. Church said, to-day, that he (Chauviceu) and De Bughas attempted to bribe Norton to do this by offering him between \$5,000 and \$9,000, but

that they were unsuccessful; that some days later he entertained Norton, spending money for the purpose which had been furnished him, and when he had got Norton under the influence of liquor, he took him to De Bughas's house. Churchalso said that at first be thought there was something irregular in Remington's books, but that he has examined them, and now believes that they are all correct.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INQUIRY. THE ROACH CONTRACT-ANIMATED DISCUSSION

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the Naval Investigation Committee, to-day, Mr. Shock continued his testi-mony, showing that he assented to the change of the machinery of the Tennessee, in order to accommodate it to the vessel; compound engines could be built in the Washington, Charlestown, and New-York Navy-Yards. Mr. Bartlett interrogated the witness at length about the old machinery removed, and the new supplied, by the contractor Reach, particularly as to the value and use of the former. The witness made no estimate of the value of the work to be done by Roach; but he thought value of the work to be done by Roach; but he thought if 142 knots an hour, with the estimated amount of coal, could be secured, it would be as good a contract as the Government ever made. Mr. King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was in Europe when the contract for the machinery was made by tac witness. He was there examining the subject of compound engines, and returned rather unexpectedly.

Mr. Bartlett was proceeding to ask the witness about tools purchased from John Roach when Mr. Archer asked if this was one of the charges in The New-York Sun.

Mr. Bartlett thought so.

Secretary Robeson remarked that the contract for tools was made long before he came into office.

Mr. Peters asked Mr. Bartlett what he intended to show.

Mr. Bartlett replied he would rather not tell, unless the Committee should consent for him to go on.

Mr. Sargent said it was due to the Committee to execute the resolution of the House. They needed not the advice of an attorney, who was here by toleration of the Committee.

ommittee.

Mr. Bartiett said he did not understand that he was

committee.

Mr. Bartiett said he did not understand that he was here by toleration. The Committee decided that Mr. Dana should appear by counsel in view of the statements at that time made.

Mr. Sargent said he did not select his language for the purpose of pleasing the gentieman. He maintained that the prosecution should proceed to establish the truth of the nefarious charges in The Sun, of robbing, &c., against the Secretary of the Navy, in order that the Secretary may have an opportunity of showing his innocence, and in this event the man who standered him be handed over to public opinion.

Secretary Robeson said if counsel had anything to prove that he had acted corruptly, and divided money with Secor, and had an interest with John Roach in his contracts, &c., why did he not go on, instead of asking questions about the administration of the office of the Bureau, and drawing inferences from that? Mr. Bartlett claimed he had shown flagrant violations of law by the Secretary in the Secor case, and with reference to the contract for iron and engines of the torpedo boats, and in the Roach contracts. He had called for the prices paid for tools purchased from John Roach, in order to further proceedings. Several gentlemen of the Committee expressed their opinions as to the range of inquiry, when the examination of Mr. Shock was resumed. The witness, in reply to Secretary Robeson, said that speed, room, and saving of coal, were important things with steamers, and these had been guaranteed by the contract with Roach for the compound engines; he said the original machinery of the Tennessee cost \$70,000; he thought the centract with Roach for Saving and hese had been guaranteed by the contract with Roach for which Roach had been offered \$5,000, was beneficial to the Government; the Secretary had never surfected him to favor anywody in a contract of otherwise, either verbally or in writing. In answer to Mr. Archer, the with Roach for \$5,000 and the oid machinery, for which Roach for \$5,000 and he would have considered i

Hoach; he was sorry to say that the machinery in our navy yards is idle.

In reply to Mr. Bartlett, he said if the compound engines should succeed, they will be used generally in the mavy; let our Navy-Yards, he said, be properly organized, and let us select our own workmen, and we can build all our machinery.

Mr. Rebeson remarked that politics would interfere.

Witness said, "Inst is the trouble, but I did not like to say so; persons are employed on work they knew hittle or nething about."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE STEAMBOAT BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-THE TARIFF-THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COM-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4, 1872. In the House, to-day, Mr. Cox introduced a resolution enlogizing the late Prof. Morse, on which Fernando Wood made a few remarks, giving a history of the first tele-graph line which Prof. Morse constructed from this city to Baltimore, with aid received from Congress, while Mr. Wood was a member of the House. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The Steamboat bill was completed and passed, and the Homestead bill, with a number of amendments, was discussed for a short time and went over until next Tuesday. The Shipping Commissioners bill came up at 1:30 as the special order. This bill is intended to protect saliors in the merchant service from frauds and abuses at sea and on shore. It is a pretty close transcript of the British Shipping act, and its friends say that it has the approval of the Navy Department, the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and various seamen's benevoient societies. It passed the Senate in the last Congress, but was not reached in the House. The bill provides for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners in all ports of entry in the United States by Judges of Circuit Courts. All sailors on vessels sailing to foreign ports and to Calisofornia, must be shipped and discharged before these Commissioners. There are very full provisions specifying the manners and forms of agreements, providing facilities for complaint of scamen, regulating discipline, prohibiting khampping, providing for proper care of the sick, for the settlement of accounts, &c. The bill was opposed by Fernando Wood, on account of the number of offices it creates, which he feared would be filled by partisan politicians; and because of the fees to be paid for the shipment and discharge of saliors, which he said would be a great burden upon commisce. He had a protest against the bill read, which was signed by a number of shipping merchants in New-York city. Mr. Conser replied in support of the bill, and, after some further discussion under the five minuterule, the hoise adjourned without taking any action. time and went over until next Tuesday. The Shipping

The Committee of Ways and Means tame to two important decisions, this morning, in the direction of sim plifying the Internal Revenue system. They reconsid ered their former decision on the tobacco tax, and agreed to make it uniform, at 20 cents on all grades of both ered their former dec.

to make it uniform, at 20 cents on all grades of smoking and chewing tobacco. They also decided to make a consolidated whisky tax of 65 cents a gallon, in piace of the various taxes now leviced. The present tax per gailon is 80 cents; but in addition to this there is a tax of \$4 a barrel, a tax of one per cent on sales is a tax of \$4 a barrel, a tax of the distillery, a capacity is not sold at the distillery, a capacity

One of the numerous investigations which the House has been prosecuting through its Committees was brough to a close to-day. Mr. Farasworth made a report, from the Committee on Post-Offices, exonerating Postmaster General Creswell from the charges of accepting fraudu lent bids for contracts for carrying the mail. A large

The House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed, to-day to allow Mr. Leonard Myers to make a favorable report apon the French Spoliation Claims, but reserving the privilege of opposing it to any member who might choose to do so. Mr. Myers will report a bill previding for Commissioners to audit the claims, and appropriating \$5,000,000 to pay them. There is not the slightest probability \$0,000,000 to pay them. There is not the slightest probability
that the bill will pass. Those claims date back to the
last century, and in almost every Congress since a report
has been made by committee, in either the Senate or
House, in favor of paying them; but it is said that
neither House ever passed a bill for the purpose. The
claims are chiefly owned in Boston and Philadelphia.

The Currency Bureau Investigation will be continued

Committee to take further evidence against Controller Hulburd, to prove that the action of the Committee in recommending his desmissal was entirely justified by his conduct. John Jay Knox, the Chief Cherk of the Currency Bureau, and now Acting Controller, is speken of as the possible successor of Hulburd.

It is understood that a bill will be reported by the Committee to take further evidence against Controller

Government for Indian Territory, similar to tout existing in other Territories of the United States, but leaving undisturbed the titles of the Indian tribes to the reserundisturbed the titles of the ladian tribes to the reservations which they hold under treaty stipalations. There are two strong arguments urged in support of such a bill. The first is that it is needed for the protection of the while people in adjoining States and Territories. Horse thieves, murdarers, and other criminals from the country bordering moon Indian Territory now make a harbor of refuge of the Indian recorrations, where they cannot be arrested by the ordinary process of law, there being no government or extendive head upon whom a requisition gan be made for incir delivery.

The second and more important argument is that a Territorial government would promote the civilization of the Indians by imposing upon them the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. They would, it is claimed, in course of time voluntarily break up their reservations, hold their lands in severalty, abandon their tribal forms of government, and adopt the way of living of the whites.

A resolution was rushed through the House to-day, as rapidly as the Speaker could go through with the necessary formula of putting the question, appropriating \$5,928 to B. W. Norris, for his expenses in contesting the seat from the IIId Alabama District held by W. A. Handley. Mr. Norris had 3,000 majority against him, and had no proper grounds for a contest. As long as the House pays contestants as liberally as they have Norris, contested election cases may be expected to be

mittee this morning advocating legislation to authorize the appointment of a Secretary of Legation for Japan, and for the education of three Americans in the Japan-ese language, to act as interpreters to the American Le-gation.

The primary elections in the district of Mr. Shanks of Indiana insure his renomination.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCELI In the British and American Mixed Commission, to-day, it was ordered that in taking depositions the commissioner or other officer taking the same shall put such interrogatories as counsel shall direct, and take the answers thereto which the witness shall give, in their own language. He shall in no case undertake to deown language. He shall in no case undertake to de-termine upon the propriety of an interrogatory or to refuse to pat it, or to take the answer of the witness thereto. When an objection is made to an interrogatory or an answer, he shall merely state the fact. Decisions were reached in the following cases: Johnathan Brath-wate agt. The United States, No. 31, was awarded the sum of \$225 in gold; John Wilkinson agt. The United States, No. 28, was awarded \$52 in gold; Robert Owack agt. The United States, No. 27, claim disallowed, Waiter John Dobbins agt. The United States, No. 25, claim dis-allowed. The Commission adjourned to April 20.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. SPEECHES ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION-RE-LEASE OF DR. MINOR ON THE PLEA OF IN-

LONDON, Thursday, April 4, 1872.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, in his speech at Manchester last night, culogized the late Earl of Mayo, and declared that, through his vigilance, courage, and patience, the conspiracies of the American Fenians were defeated in Ireland. Continuing his comparison between the British and American forms of government, he said the President of the United States was not a Sovereign. His position was similar to that of an English Prime Minister, and both were paid a sum which was about equal to the income of a second-class professional man. He then referred to the difficulties growing out of the Alabama claims, and pronounced the present situation of the controversy fraught with great danger to the relations of the two countries. After reviewing the past and present treaty negotiations for a settlement, he came to the conclusion that there was but one course left for England, painful as it might be, when she received the American case with its extraordinary demands. He would have appealed to the good feeling and good sense of the Americans, stated the difficulties, and invited a confidential conference at which they might be explained. He condemned the course taken by the Government; it was the cause of the public alarm and indigna-tion which now existed. He admitted that it was impossible for America to recede from her position in regard to the questions to be presented to the Geneva Board. He concluded by expressing the belief that the record of Ministerial incompetence would be sealed by the ultimate acknowledgment of the principle of indirect claims, the results whereof must be fraught with the utmost daunger to Eugland. The Earl of Derby and other prominent gentlemen followed in speeches of simi-

The Right Hon, James Stansfeld (Radical), member of Parliament for the borough of Halifax, addressed his constituents, last night, in a speech which was mainly confined to local questions, but in which the Alabama Treaty was touched upon significantly. The speaker | poor class, having neither money ner friends, and that the treaty with America seemed to be in jeopardy. If it failed, the fault would rest with the to effect their release. Others, who have both friends American Government. England had done her best to settle these differences, and set a good example to the

The case of Dr. William C. Minor, who alsed a cork ingman at Lambeth some weeks ago, and has since been held for trial on a charge of murder, came before the Court to-day. The room was crowded with the friends of the unfortunate laborer, and with a large number of persons who had been attracted thither by the accounts of the case published in the newspapers. Before the habeas corpus. It may, however, be held that a single opening of the case considerable excitement was manifested by the spectators. The counsel for the prosecut at rest all doubts as to the termination sane, and that the jury should so find. The evidence of the killing was introduced. It was very brief, and simply rehearsed the leading facts already known. Conclusive ovidence of the prisoner's mental condition followed, and the case was given to the jury. The verdict, rendered after short deliberation, was "Not guilty," on carried to higher courts for decision, is necessary in the ground of insanity.

The House of Commons reassembled this evening. Mr. John G. Dodson, member for East Sussex, resigned the Chairmanship of Committees of the Whole House, which position he had held since 1865. Mr. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dobson. The House went into Committee of Supply, when a resolution proposed by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, to reduce expenditures, was debated and rejected.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

SERIOUS RIOT AT OOSTERHOUT-HONORS TO MIN-ISTER MOTLEY. THE HAGUE, Thursday, April 4, 1872.

The celebration of independence was atended with disorders and breaches of the peace at various points. The most considerable disturbances occurred at Oosterhout, in North Brabant, where a mob collected. broke the windows of houses, and committed other out-rages. The demonstrations became so threatening that the town authorities found it necessary to call upon the military to suppress the riot. Upon the appearance of the troops the mob dispersed, but several persons had previously been seriously injured. The cause of the outoreak is supposed to be dissatisfaction with the Ministry Among the conspicuous honors received by Mr. Motley during the tercentenary anniversary of Dutch Independent ence was the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon

him by the famous University of Leyden.

MADRID, Thursday, April 4, 1872. Official returns of the elections for the Cortes show that of the Electoral Colleges chosen the Ministerialists have 3,554 presidents and 13,956 secretaries, and the Coalitionists 1,932 presidents and 7,484

The popular vote in this city on the first day of the election stood : For the candidates of the Coalition 12,363; for those of the Ministry 4982, Among the most prominent of the candidates for the Cortes in the capital, Espartero, Sagasta, and Topete are all beaten.

MEXICO.

SCAPE OF CORTINA-CATTLE THIEVES CAP-

MATAMOROS, April 8.—Gen. Cortina, after his defeat at Baqueria, succeeded in evading the Revo-lutientsts in pursuit of him, and reached his headquarters at Reynosa, yesterday, with an escort of about ton men. Gen. Quiroga is reported to have reviewed his troops at Camargo, and marched out of that place toward Linares to join the troops said to be gathering there to advance on this city, leaving only a small garrison to guard.

The Matameros authorities have continued.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .... A portion of More Ajurias's petroleum refinery, n Havana, was burned yesterday. Loss, 6 10,000; and Wednesday,
A fire on Bassett-st., Albany, on Wednesday,
hereel boott & Simpson's lamber yard, and eight dwelling-houses. Loss,

Allen & Co., shot himself deat in Chicago, resterdar. He is believed to have seen of late almost insane over his losses by the great fire. He was a unive of New Jener.

William Moses, son of ex-High Sheriff Moses of fences county, fell from the radrond bridge crossing the Mohawk River at Councy, on Welmesday, a hight of 60 feet, and was fatally injured. It is reported that he was drugged and pushed off.

NO JAIL DELIVERY.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TO RESIST THE HABEAS APPLICATIONS.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO BE PRESENTED -POOR PROSPECTS OF RELEASE FOR PRIS-ONERS—THE SPECIAL SESSIONS TO BE REOR-GANIZED IMMEDIATELY—THE HUBER CASE -JUDGE ALLEN'S DECISION.

The Tax Levy of 1870 appears to have been framed chiefly to be invalidated. Various courts have already ruled it unconstitutional in several respects, and the Court of Appeals, in the decision in the Huber case, announced yesterday, drove a coachand-six through it. The ruling which thus declares the law unconstitutional has disorganized the Court Special Sessions, turned its officers out of Special Sessions, turned its office, and robbed them of all salary, made of office, and robbed them of all salary, made nearly all its commitments invalid, and thrown the District-Attorney's office into a state of consternation. The effect of the invalidation of the law, it is feared, will be not only to empty the prisons at Blackwell's Island of the convicts justly sent there after trial, but also to block the wheels of justice for a time, and fill the jails of the city with untried prisoners. The full significance of this important decision was conveyed to the public yesterday morning in The Tribune, and very general excitement ensued in the various public offices, particularly those of the District-Attorney and the Justices who have presided in the court affected, and in the private law offices of the distinguished legal luminaries of the Special Sessions who have had for a year or two past, by virtue of their great ability or other influences, a monopoly of the 'Tombs Ring" business.

The legal points involved in the decision are some what complex, but familiar to all lawyers, and a moment's review may make then clear to the general reader. The Special Sessions was created in 1858. Practically it was an additional police courtestablished to facilitate business. Three Judges were to sit, two of whom had to agree to convict In 1865, two Justices from the Second and Sixth Districts were authorized to hold the court. In 1870, this provision was repealed by a special act; but the same Legislature, for some mysterious purpose, and influenced by some mysterious power, passed, as part of the Tax Levy, a clause, smuggled into it, by no one knows whom, recenering the law of 1805, leaving the two Justices who were to hold the court to be appointed, however, by the Mayor; and in addition, it was declared legal that either one of those two should hold court in the absence of the other. Under this clause of the Tax Levy the Special Sessions has been held alternately by Judges Dowling and Shandley for the past two years, and a great deal of business has been done there in a very summary manner. In 1870, there were no less than 3,240 convictions, and in 1871, as many as 3,075. The Court of Appeals now decides that this court was illegally held, because the clause of the Tax Levy of 1870, authorizing it to sit, was improperly inserted in a bill which embraced more than th subject expressed in its title. Now, consequently, the old act of 1858 becomes again the law, and the court must be reorganized.

The first and most important result of this decision is of course, to invalidate the commitment of all prisoners by this court since its organization. Of the 6,320 persons convicted, about 600, according to Judge Dowling, of whom inquiry was made, yesterday, on this point, remain at present in prison, and will be affected by this decision. In theory, all these convicts ought to be turned loose at once, and their jailers are not warranted in detaining them one moment longer; but, practically, they are a long way from regaining their liberty. It takes not only time, but money, to get out of prison, even when technically innocent, and the several hun-dred inmates of the Penitentiary will probably, for want of funds, serve out their terms before they will se cure their release. Some of these are of the extremely will fail to secure the legal interposition necessary and money, have already engaged counsel, and, yesterday, Wm. F. Howe presented six application for writs of habeas corpus in cases affected by the decision of the Court of Appeals. Should it be found that under this decision a Judge in Supreme Court Chambers will discharge on the mere writ of thabeas corpus, many of the prisoners will be speedlly released. Mr. Howe alone, it is said, will in this case present to-day 350 applications for writs of the Supreme Court. This course of action will probably be demanded by District-Attorney Garvin, and should it the prisoners, owing to the heavy expenses consequent carried to higher courts for decision, is necessary in each case, and thus prevent a general jail delivery.

Another important result of this decision will be the corganization of the Court of Special Sessions, which, it is understood, will be immediately effected. Three Judges will have to sit, two of whom will be necessary to convict. The Police Justices will have to ettie upon some plan by which three of them can sit at one time, and thus divide the Sessions between them. The difficulty under this system for merly, according to Judge Dowling, was the impossibility of getting three Justices to attend promptly, and hence one Judge was able to do more work than the three, and just as impartially. The present offiof the court will, of course, be dismissed and forfeit their salary. Robert Johnson, the clerk, and Mr. Vestch, the stenographer, who are thus dispos-sessed, are Republicans, and undoubtedly Democrats will be elected in their places. A meeting of the magistrates will be held at once, and the old order of things will probably be resumed at the next session of

Judge Dowling, of whom inquiry was made yesterday, says that no salary has been paid the Justices self and Shandley), who have held this court under the law of 1870. There is a general impression among the people to the contrary, but the Judge says that the extra work done in that court has been wholly without extra pay beyond the regular salary of \$10,000

as Police Justice.

JUDGE ALLEN'S DECISION.

The following are the points of the decision rendered by Judge Allen of the Court of Appeals and concurred in by his associate Judges, declaring the Special Sessions illegally organized and reversing the judgment of the latter and of the Supreme Court. In 1870 the Legislature enacted the annual City Tax Levy, interpolating in it as the 49th section of the act, a provision that the Special Sessions Court should be held by two Police Justices of the city, to be designated by the Mayor, and in case of any disability of either of the two Police Justices to hold court, it was declared to be legal for the other to hold it while such disability continues. The only question is as to the validity of this provision reconstituting the Coart. The constitutional prohibition upon the Legislature in respect to private and local bills has come so often under review, and its purposes and objects as well as its operation and effect have been so often judically declared, that nothing remains but to apply the principles of the adjudications and give effect to the plain intent of the provisions as they come. It is declared that no Private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one passed by the the shall be expressed in the title; this is absolute, and every act and part of an act passed in disregard of it is void. The enactment is not merely directory, to be obeyed or not as the Legislature may think proper, but is manufatory, and a compliance with it is necessary to the validity of any set coming within its lines. If a bill is local in its operation and effect, although public in its character, it is within the constitutional enactment. The provision in the act of 1870 was public, as it concerned the administration of the criminal laws and the trial and punishment of offenders, and provided for the organization and construction of a court peculiar to the City of New-York, with jurisdiction only coextensive with the limits of that city.

An act regulating the duties of A public officer, under in by his associate Judges, declaring the Special Sessions llegally organized and reversing the judgment of the

cating clearly that they are revenue acts. Provision is made for the government by placing at its disposal the ways and means for the payment of its officers and its necessary expenses. It would do violence to language to hold that an act to make provision for the City Government was an act to create, to reorganize, or to change the Government or its organic law in any respect. The very words recognize a City Government as in existence, for the support of which provision is to be made. The governmental organization as it exists is to be provided for by supplying it with the proper means for its necessary disbursements and expenditures. The organization of the Court of Sessions ancew in the City of New-York had no connection with the provision for the government of the city contemplated by the title of the act, and the section designed to accomplish such reorganization was therefore void. It is to be regretted that the result of this conclusion may tend to inconvenience in the discharge of some who are undergoing the punishment due to their crimes, but it is the right of all to have the law declared as it is, whatever may be the consequences, and it is a greater evil to allow a practical abrogation of a pian constitutional requirement, by yielding to a supposed necessity. The natural tendency of legislation is to make certain acts receptacles for enactments of all kinds, especially for such as might not meet with favor standing by themselves. The object of the Constitution was to prevent this, and full effect should be given to its language and salutary intent. The judgment of the Supreme Court, and of the Special Sessions, must be reversed.

The case of Win. Huber, convicted in the Court of

The case of Wm. Huber, convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of petit larceny, was brought before Judge Brady yesterday on an application for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner into court. His counselurged that the Court of Appeals had held that the Court of Special Sessions was illegal, but Judge Brady refused to decide the question until he could see the written opinion from the Court of Appeals. A little later the decision was put into his hands, and he accordingly granted the application. It is said that applica-tions were also made, but deferred, in the cases of Aun Lynch, James Walch, Wm. Culloten, Thos. McElvaine, and — Dempenfeldt.

THE JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

TERENCE FABLEY EXPLAINS—JUDGE M'CUNN'S CASE—BROTHERS-IN-LAW AS RECEIVERS— QUESTIONABLE OPERATIONS.

The Judiciary Committee resumed its investigation, yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the charges against Judge Cardozo occupying the morning session. Terence Farley, being called to explain the singular coincidence between his drawing a check for \$1,450 on the 21st of February, 1870, and the depositing of a like amount by Cardozo on the 23d, testified that \$1,400 of the amount drawn by him was paid to his laborers and the remainder sent as a present to his father, and that Judge Cardozo had no interest whatever in the check. A letter was received from James E. McVeaney exonerating Judge Cardozo from any charges of improper action in the case of McVeaney agt. Culkin

In the afternoon the charges against Judge McCunn were taken up. The first case examined was that of Clark agt. Bininger, in which Judge McCunn, in November, 1869, appointed as receiver of the copartnership property of Bininger & Co., wholegale liquor dealers, Daniel H. Hanrahan, of the firm of Morgan & Hanrahan, successors to the law practice of Judge McCunn, Morgan being also McCunn's brother-in-law. The case attracted much atten-tion at the time by reason of the conflict between the Superior Court and the U.S. District Court, over questions between the receiver and an assignee in bankruptey. It is claimed that the property was squandered and that neither of the parties to the suit and none of the creditors ever received any practical benefit from it. It is also charged that Judge McCunn, in the orders and proceedings before him, was guilty of arbitrary, illegal,

and corrupt conduct. Geo. N. Titus, counsel of Bininger, testified in relation to the correctness of certain copies of papers, and that the property was wasted in the hands of the receiver. Abraham Bininger, sr., related the occurrences attending the seizure of the estate by the receiver, and regiven to understand that the receiver was really a part-ner of the Judge, and a man of great influence, and could obtain any injunction or ex parte orders vacating orders of injunction granted by other Judges, who might restrain the receiver's proceedings. Mr. Bininger also testified as to Haurahan's unfitness to act as receiver of

such a property. James F. Morgan, brother in-law of McCunn, desired to explain as to certain payments of money which he had made to McCunn about the time of the pending of the Bininger case, and particularly as to \$2,000 paid April 1, 1870, by check to bearer on the Gallatin Bank. This, he said, was afterward repaid by McCunn's check, which was offered in evidence. Mr. Morgan also testified to the wealth of McCunn, acquired before he was elected.

Roger A. Pryor made a long statement with but little

aring on the case. Allen D. Miner, auctioneer, of the late firm of Leeds & Miner, testified that Justice McCunn had promised him the selling of the Bininger stock, saying that he controlled the matter; afterward he failed to keep the auctioneer, who had not previously had sales of liquors and groceries, while Miner's firm was one of experienc in such sales; the proceeds would have been much

experience in such matters.

The next case examined was that of Corey against Long, in which McCunn appointed as receiver of a copartnership property, James M. Gano, dentist, another prother-in-law of the Judge. The order appointing the receiver, which is in evidence, was originally drawn by Gen. R. A. Pryor, attorney for plaintiff, and when sub-mitted to Judge McCunn for signature, was merely as order to show cause why a receiver should not be ap pointed. Parts of the order were struck out, and wh signed by Judge McCunn, it was an absolute order tha James M. Gano be receiver, and this, it is claimed, was anarbitrary and illegal violation of the rules of the

an arbitrary and lilegal violation of the race of the Court.

The first witness was Dr. Gano, the receiver in question, who testified that he took possession of about \$8,000 worth of property, but that about half of it was expended in lawyers' fees, keepers' fees, and miscellaneous expenses, in the care and selling of the property, and in his own commissions as receiver. An assignee in bankruptcy was subsequently appointed, to whom the receiver claims to have turned over between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for the creditors, both parties to the suit being left without means. The counsel for Dr. Gano was Mr. Morgan, brother-in-law of Judge McCunn, and surety on the receiver's bond. The principal point to which the examination of the witness was directed was an expart order made by Judge McCunn, directing the receiver to pay over \$500 of the money as counsel fees to R. A. Pryor. The order is not dated, does not rectis for whom Mr. Pryor rendered the services, and the figures are written over the original figures in the order. The receiver testified to paying the noney in bank bills to the young man presenting the order, never having seen him before or since, and taking from him no voucher for the order. Gen. Pryor's account of fees was said not to show that the money reached him.

The next case investigated was that of Elliott agt. Butler, in which it is charged that McCunn made an exparte order appointing Dr. Gano receiver of the property of the defendant, who kept a boarding-house at No. 54 West Twenty-fourth-st., the building being owned by Judge McCunn. Some trouble occurred between Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Elliott, with whom she had a contract for the house, and to enforce her claims, an order was obtained from Judge McCunn appointing Gano receiver, James F. Morgan being his counsel and surety. The money due Mrs. Butler for rent was collected by Gano, and her boarding-house broken up. Subsequently the moneys collected were taken from Gano by order of attachment.

At the evening seasion, Dr. Ehrbardt testified to meeting. Court.

The first witness was Dr. Gano, the receiver in ques

.The rinderpest has wholly disappeared from

Belgium.

The steamer Connecticut was unable to force a passage through the ice above Aibany, and returned to that city, yester-day.

The strike of the London compositors has proved successful. The demands for increase of wages and limitation of a day's work to nine hours have been conceded by 145 farms.

Advices from Lone Pine, Cal., to Friday last state that the earthquake shocks still continue, aithough with less violence. Peur more deaths of injured persons are reported.

Prof. Watson of Ann Arbor, Mich., reports the discovery, in the constellation of Virgo, of a new planet. It shines like

ion and north in declination.

The meetings of the Army of the Potomirand Army of the Republic, and Ninth Corps Association, take place Teveland, May 7 and d. This will be one of the largest military gailings held since the close of the war. Armycements are making ransportation on a liberal scale by the railroid companies.

The Richmond U.S. Circuit Court has affirmed the decises of the Datrict Court delaying the Vignal has in relation to "sample merchants" amountinational because it discriminates against non-resident traiters. The decision was given in the case of W. If Barrell of New York who refused to take out the license required by rise. A newspaper office is the best place to start

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM.

LAST LECTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

COURSE. COURSE.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid delivered, last night, in the chapel of the University of the City of New-York, the closing lecture of the University series. In beginning, Mr. Reid said he wished to borrow a device from the profession of one of the gentlemen near him, and enter a caveat. He did not desire to be understood as claiming any special theories, or as professing to be in any way an authority on the profession of which he had been asked to speak, save as every thoughtful man must have opinions about the business with which he is daily occupied. He said:

I have been asked to say something, to-night, of

I have been asked to say something, to-night, of

Journalism, and of schemes of special instruction for it. The Chancellor and Faculty have had in view however, no absurd plan for turning raw boys into trained editors by the easy process of cramming some new curriculum. West Point cannot make a Soldier; and the University of the City of New-York cannot give us assurance of an Editor. But West Point can give the training, discipline, special knowledge without which the born Soldier would find his best efforts crippled, and with which men not born to military greatness may still do val-nable service. There were thousands of brave men around Toulon, but only Napoleon could handle the artillery. It was the scientific training that gave his warlike genius its opportunity and its tools of victory. West Point does the same for the countless Napoleons whom (according to the popular biographies) Providence has been kind enough to send us; and this University may yet do as much for the embryo Bryants and Greeleys, Weeds and Raymonds, and Ritchies and Hales who are to transform American Journalism into a Profession, and emulate the laurels of these earlier leaders, with larger opportunities, on a wider stage, to more bene-

ficent ends. For Journalism, chaotic, drifting, almost purposeless as it seems to-day, is but in the infancy of its development. It was almost twelve hundred years after Justinian before the Lawyer fairly wrested rule from the Soldier. It is barely a century since Junius, in the hight of his conflict with the Lawyers, and specially with Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield, amended the famous maxim of the great law commentator, and proclaimed, not Blackstone's Trial by Jury, but The Liberty of the Press, "the Palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman." From his triumph we may fairly date-for good or ill-the birth of genuine Journalism. And how gigantic have been the strides of its progress! AMERICAN JOURNALISM AS IT WAS.

In the largest library in America, the accomplished Librarian, himself an old Editor, will show you long rows of the English papers of the last century, and a little way into the century before-dings little quarto volumes, containing each a whole year's issue, and in the whole, scarcely so much news as in this morning's Herald. In Boston they will show you a number of The Boston News Letter, about the size of some of our play-house programmes, wherein is printed this proud editorial announcement:

is printed this proud editorial announcement;

"The undertaker of this News-Letter in January last gave information that, after fourteen years' experience, it was impossible, with half a sheet a week, to carry on all the publick occurrences of Europe; to make up which deficiency, and to reader the news newer and in re acceptable, he has since printed, every other week, a whole sheet,—whereby that which seemed old in the former half-sheet becomes new now by the sheet; which is easy to be seen by any one who will be at the pains to trace back former years, and even this time twelve-montus. We were then thirteen months behind with the foreign news, and now we are less than five months; so that, by the sheet, we have retrieved about eight months since January last; and any one that has the News-Latter to January next (life permitted) will be accommodated with all the news from Europe needful to be known in these parts!"

It was in August, 1719, that the leading journal of

It was in August, 1719, that the leading journal of Boston thus vaunted its enterprise. Let us be just, and admit that they have come, even in those parts to think it needful to be accommodated with a lit-

tle more news from Europe. AMERICAN JOURNALISM AS IT IS. · Never were journalists of the better class prouder of their power, or more sensible of their deficiencies; never so thoroughly convinced of the greatness of their calling, or so anxions to make themselves equal to its ever-expanding requirements. It is the fashion of the times to berate our depraved journalism. So it has been the fashion of all times, since journalism began, and

every year with less reason. There are blackguards and blackmailers now in plenty. There is intemperate denunciation, and mere personal abuse, and the fiercest partisan intolerance now; the newspapers are crude; the newspapers are shallow; the n papers are coarse; are unjust; are impertinent; they eddle in private affairs; they distort the news to suit their own views; they wield their tremendous power to feed fat private grudges; they are too often indebted, as Sheridan said of an antagonist, to their memories for their jests, and to their imaginations for their facts ;-charge all this, and more if you will, and with certain reservations I will grant it all. When Mr. Beecher had avowed his faith in the advantages of having women speak in church, and at the next prayer-meeting a prosy sister had taken up all the time to no purpose, and at the next had done the same, and at the next the same, and at the fourth had been, if possible, more tedious and oppressive than ever before, Mr. Beecher rose, with solemn air, as she took her seat, and observed, in argumentative tone, "Nevertheless, Brethren and Sisters, I believe in women speaking in prayer-meeting!" Charge what you will, prove what you will against the press of New-York to-day, nevertheless, it is better in 1872 than it was in 1871; it was better in 1871 than it had ever been since Manhattan Island was discovered; and, please God, it will be better in 1873 and the years to come than it ever was before! The elder times were not better than these; and the young men, cultured, able, and conscientious, who are en tering the ranks, are resolved that the future times

shall be worthy of the larger opportunities that await them. by a good many cultivated people openly and many more in secret, that the development of the news-paper press, instead of being a thing to be encouraged was a nuisance, and answered Dr. Rush's objection to it as a teacher of disjointed thinking. He

JOURNALISM NOT "A PLACE TO START FROM."

continued:

The young men whose interest was so widely aroused by the inaccurate report that Yale had resolved upon the foundation of a school of journalism believe that the force which is wresting the scepter from the profession of Law should find form in a Profession itself; and that, with the larger influence it bears, should come ampler preparation. But they have no faith in the efficacy of the mere preparation. They know, though Mr. Emerson, when he wrote of The London Times, was ignorant of it, that Editors are born, not made. They enter their protest against the dictum, the other day, of one of the ablest of American critics, that any person of average ability, who chooses. They have seen that the curse of journalism is the tendency of all manner of fairly intelligent young men, who are at a loss for present means of carning next week's board bills, to fancy that the readlest way of paying them is to relieve some starving The curse, indeed, spreads wider. Men who seek political advancement; men who wish a passport to the acquaintance of people of influence; all manner of men who seek recognition of any sort, anywhere, try to crowd into journalism, not as a Protes but as a stepping-stone. They come to it, not because they love it, and want to spend and be spent in it; but because they want to make money, or office, or position out of it. "Go home and get into ome newspaper," said a distinguished diplomatist last year, to his secretary. "St. Louis, or Chicago or Indianapolis, or Oshkosh will do; but get into a newspaper. You are fitted for politics, and ought to